

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Ohio, 2014

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	9,640	26.3	7
Neck, including throat	100	.3	10
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	100	.3	10
Trunk	4,440	12.1	6
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	40	.1	1
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	.1	1
Back, including spine, spinal cord	3,890	10.6	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	1,550	4.2	6
Thoracic region	180	.5	6
Lumbar region	1,900	5.2	5
Multiple back regions	250	.7	4
Abdomen	370	1.0	28
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	370	1.0	28
Pelvic region	120	.3	6
Hip(s)	80	.2	6
Groin	40	.1	9
Upper extremities	3,050	8.3	5
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	1,700	4.6	7
Arm(s)	740	2.0	5
Arm(s), unspecified	100	.3	11
Upper arm(s)	130	.4	33
Elbow(s)	180	.5	10
Forearm(s)	310	.9	5
Multiple arm locations	20	.1	90
Wrist(s)	430	1.2	5
Hand(s)	120	.3	2
Hand(s), unspecified	90	.2	2
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	40	.1	6
Finger(s), fingernail(s), unspecified	40	.1	6
Multiple upper extremities locations	60	.2	30
Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	40	.1	30
Lower extremities	1,770	4.8	20
Leg(s)	1,420	3.9	22
Leg(s), unspecified	40	.1	5
Thigh(s)	20	(⁸)	19
Knee(s)	1,190	3.3	25
Lower leg(s)	100	.3	7
Multiple leg locations	70	.2	59
Knee(s) and leg(s)	70	.2	59
Ankle(s)	270	.7	5
Foot (feet)	50	.1	23
Foot (feet), unspecified	50	.1	23
Multiple lower extremities locations	20	.1	27
Multiple body parts	280	.8	4
Neck and back	70	.2	4
Shoulder(s) and back	30	.1	3
Other multiple body parts	170	.5	7
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	170	.5	7
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	1,410	37.3	4
Trunk	450	11.9	24
Back, including spine, spinal cord	270	7.3	7
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	120	3.2	12
Lumbar region	120	3.3	4
Abdomen	160	4.4	45
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	160	4.4	45
Upper extremities	180	4.8	13
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	110	3.0	10
Lower extremities	160	4.1	21

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Ohio, 2014 — Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Leg(s)	90	2.3	38
Knee(s)	50	1.4	13
Ankle(s)	60	1.5	7
Multiple body parts	600	16.0	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Ohio, 2014 — Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Other multiple body parts	560	14.8	2
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	560	14.8	2

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) x 20,000,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities.

Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.